

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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DISCUSS THE PROBLEMS OF WESTERN AGRICULTURE

FARMER BODIES OF FOUR PROVINCES MEET IN CALGARY

Economic Problems of Farmers of Western Provinces Are Dealt With

IMPORTANT SESSIONS

Co-ordination of Effort in Raising of Standards of Industry of Agriculture

By the EDITOR

Western farmers will be able to exercise a determining influence upon the economic future of Western Canada when they have consolidated their ranks and are able to speak with one voice upon vital issues affecting them all.

The Western Agricultural Conference held in Calgary last week marked an important step towards the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the farmers' economic organizations in the four Western Provinces. It brought together representatives of marketing organizations in several fields, and of organizations which are seeking to bring down the farmers' costs of production by the promotion of co-operative buying and have succeeded, in a substantial degree, in doing so, while the general consumers' movement was also represented.

The Conference was in session for two days, and important decisions were made—one of them being recorded on page 2 of this issue, where W. E. Haskins, President of the B.C. Fruit Marketing Board, discusses the B.C. Natural Products Marketing Act and sets forth the reasons why in his judgment, legislation uniform with the British Columbia Act, if passed by the Prairie Provinces, can bring benefits to farmers on both sides of the Rockies.

Visitors From Overseas

The presence of visitors from Australia and Great Britain, added interest to the occasion. Lieut. Col. the Hon. F. M. Bruxner, head of the Australian Country Party and vice-Premier of New South Wales, laid at the disposition of the Conference important information based on the experience of the farmers of Australia in various marketing schemes. His was a valuable contribution to the discussions of the week, which was highly appreciated by those attending the Conference.

J. Penny and George A. McEwen, directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England and Wales, were also guests of the Conference, and brought the good wishes of the great British consumers' co-operative movement for the success of our farmers' co-operatives; while they gave the Conference a great deal of information on the progress of consumer co-operation in its original home in Britain.

In reference to consumers' co-operation, one point was brought out clearly—that the problem faced by consumers, farmer or otherwise, in

Pool's Estimates of Western Wheat Crops

REGINA, Sept. 1st.—Wheat Pool estimates of this year's wheat crop are 74,500,000 bushels for Alberta, 37,500,000 for Saskatchewan and 50,000,000 for Manitoba.

North America, in 1937, is widely different from the problem which the Rochdale Pioneers faced in 1844. In Britain the co-operative movement was first in the field in the establishment of chain stores; it had become a powerful force in national trade before the capitalist chain store system began to be built up. We shall have to follow somewhat different methods in Canada from those of the early Rochdale Pioneers, while adhering to the essential principles of co-operation.

Butter and Vegetable Oils

Reference to the report of J. T. Hull, secretary of the Conference, upon the International Agricultural Congress held in Rome, is made elsewhere in this issue. One of the most important features of that Congress, Mr. Hull pointed out, was the evidence presented, on the basis of studies in nutrition made by Sir John Orr, a distinguished and entirely disinterested authority, and of others, to the effect that vegetable oils substitutes for butter are not only most undesirable from a dietary standpoint, but in some cases when used as shortening are actually injurious. All Governments were urged to carry on a campaign to encourage the increased use of dairy products as a means of raising the physical standards of their populations.

Among resolutions adopted by the Western Agricultural Conference was one calling for the removal of the one and a half cents a gallon duty on light crude oils; another providing for investigation of the possibilities of a co-operative bank, similar to that operated by the Farm Credit Administration in the United States. It was decided to deal extensively with the subject of consumers' co-operation, introduced by Norman F. Priestley, at the next meeting of the Conference.

Organizations Represented

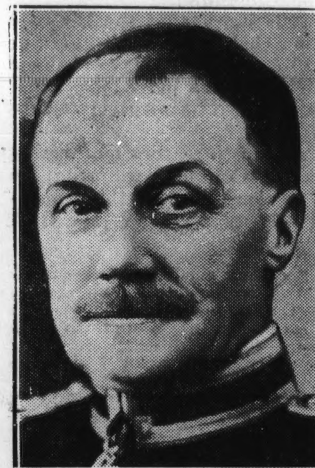
J. H. Wesson, president of the Conference and of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture, presided, C. Jensen taking the chair at a dinner given to the British co-operators. Among others present from the four western provinces were: W. E. Haskins, E. J. Chambers, E. D. Barrow and C. A. Hayden, representing agricultural organizations in British Columbia and the B.C. Chamber of Agriculture.

Roy McPhail, Colin Burnell, J. T. Hull and W. A. McLeod, speaking for Manitoba farm organizations and the Manitoba agricultural conference.

J. H. Wesson, George Robertson, P. E. Roblin and E. E. Frisk, from Saskatchewan farm organizations, through the Saskatchewan Co-operative conference.

C. Jensen, Norman F. Priestley, R. A. McPherson, B. Plumer, W. Halsall, George Bennett, G. G. Coote, E. W. Brunsden, Donald Cameron, L. Hutchinson, R. O. German, L. D.

Faces Far Eastern Crisis



Entering his third year as general officer commanding the British troops in war-torn China, Major-General A. W. Bartholomew is faced with the outstanding crisis of his career.

Ottawa to Proclaim Acts' Disallowance?

OTTAWA, Sept. 1st.—Since disallowance of Provincial banking legislation has not been proclaimed in the *Alberta Gazette*, the action may be officially announced in the *Canada Gazette*. Last night Premier King said of Mr. Aberhart's threat to ignore Federal disallowance, "We do not intend to argue about it," adding that that could be done in Parliament.

Permits to shoot wild fowl have been reduced from \$2.50 to \$2 this fall.

Ask Chant's Resignation

Calling for the resignation of W. N. Chant, M.L.A., a statement has been issued by Camrose Social Credit group.

A number of new fires broke out in Shanghai on Tuesday night, adding to the horrors of bombing and pestilence.

Nearly \$5,000,000 has been lopped off Alberta farm debts through the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act on debts totalling \$13,482,453, in 1,457 cases reviewed.

Major Douglas is reported from London as having said that the Alberta Government "has begun to acquire power over its own credit," and to have approved Premier Aberhart's proposed defiance of Federal disallowance.

Nesbitt and W. Hunter, representing farm organizations and the Alberta Co-operative council.

Mr. Wesson was re-elected president of the Western Agricultural Conference, E. D. Barrow, former B.C. Minister of Agriculture, first vice-president; C. Jensen of Alberta second vice-President, and J. T. Hull, Winnipeg, was again named secretary.

U.S. LEADERS STUDY CO-OPERATION IN NOVA SCOTIA TOUR

Three Day Conference Conducted by Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University

RURAL CONFERENCE

Work Accomplished by Catholic University Surveyed in Course of Tour

(Co-operative League News Service)

ANTIGONISH, Nova Scotia, Sept. 1st.—Sixty-five Americans registered for the special three-day conference at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, recently concluded by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University. This conference was preliminary to a five-day sight-seeing tour of Study Circles and Co-operative Associations in action. The tour, arranged by the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., was concluded with attendance at the regular annual Rural and Industrial Conference of co-operative educational and business delegates at Antigonish.

Principal discussion leaders of the preliminary conference were Dr. J. J. Tompkins, founder of the St. Francis Xavier Extension Department, Dr. M. M. Coady, Director, and A. B. MacDonald, Assistant Director. The philosophy of the movement was discussed by Dr. Coady, educational program by Dr. Tompkins and organizational technique by Mr. MacDonald.

Included in the five-day sight-seeing tour were visits to co-operative credit unions, stores, lobster factories, fish and fruit packing plants.

Among the American speakers at the concluding regular annual conference of delegates were Rev. Paul Hanley Fursey, Department of Sociology of National Catholic University, Washington, D.C.; Herbert Agar, journalist and Pulitzer Prize winner, Louisville, Ky.; Bertram B. Fowler, journalist and author *Consumer Co-operation in America*; Joseph Schenk, manager hatchery department, Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, Indianapolis; L. C. Salter, U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

A similar tour is planned for another year as a result of the growing interest on the part of Americans in the St. Francis Xavier program.

Farmers are urged by Hon. D. B. Mullen to salvage all possible fodder. In a recent statement he spoke of the possibility of utilizing lambs' quarters and Russian thistle for feed for livestock.

The Edmonton by-election will be held October 7th.

That the attempt of five young people to cross a lake in a 14-foot canoe, with a heavy sea running, was "suicidal" was the verdict of the coroner. All five were drowned.

Uniform Marketing Acts for the West

How Alberta and British Columbia Farmers Can Increase Their Returns by Adopting Identical Marketing Legislation.



By W. E. HASKINS,
Kelowna
Chairman, B.C. Fruit Board

IN our last issue we referred editorially to the decision of the Court of Appeal of British Columbia, declaring the Provincial Natural Products Marketing Act to be valid, and suggested that study of this legislation by Alberta farmers would be well worth while.

Meeting in Calgary a few days ago, the Western Agricultural Conference, after hearing an explanation of the B. C. act, recommended that their member organizations press for legislation by the Prairie Provinces uniform with the British Columbia measure.

The reason for proposing uniform legislation is that the B.C. act is to be appealed to the Privy Council; and that if the decision of the British Columbia Appeal Court is upheld by this final court of appeal of the Empire, the validity of acts which may be passed by other Provincial Legislatures, in identical terms, will also be positively established.

In the following article, Mr. Haskins sets forth reasons why he believes that farmers of both Alberta and British Columbia will profit by the establishment of producer control of marketing under this legislation, by the farmers of both Provinces. The provisions of the B.C. act are briefly described.—*Editor.*

Three years ago, when I first began that it was no good their attempting to organize the Fruit Growers of which they sold their lambs unless British Columbia, the sheep men of which they entered into negotiations with their Convention and address them. the people in Alberta who were selling At that time I said, what is still true, lambs in the same market, because

notwithstanding the imaginary dividing line, there was no difference between sheep producers in Alberta and sheep producers in British Columbia if they both sold in the same market.

The sheep producers of British Columbia formed a Board under the Dominion Natural Products Marketing Act, but it has never operated because of the very fact I mentioned to them at that Convention, and that was that they could gain no advantage by controlled marketing in their Vancouver market if the Alberta sheep producers were unorganized.

Prairies to Ask Identical Act

The Dominion Natural Products Marketing Act was set aside by the courts, but British Columbia has passed the Provincial Natural Products Marketing Act. At a meeting of the Western Agricultural Conference held in Calgary on August 26th a resolution was passed that the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces be asked to pass an identical Act.

We have had controlled marketing of fruit in British Columbia since 1933, sometimes under act of Parliament and sometimes under the voluntary plan, and the benefits to fruit growers are so apparent that it is safe to predict that 98 per cent of the fruit growers operating under such control would vote in favor of its continuance.

Percentages mean little when you start at nothing or close to nothing, because one thousand per cent of nothing is still nothing. I say that because the difference in return to me, personally, as a fruit grower between 1932, when the market was chaotic and uncontrolled, and 1933, when we established the first control, was about 100 per cent increase, and by 1936 this had risen to nearly 300 per cent.

That doesn't mean that a large price had been received for the product because the 1932 price was away below the cost of production, but notwithstanding, that 300 per cent increase in return is of tremendous importance.

From \$2,000 Loss to \$2,800 Surplus

Putting that in figures, which mean more, as a fruit grower I lost, in 1932, \$2,000. This was on operation costs and does not take into consideration interest on investment or depreciation. In 1936, not taking into consideration interest on investment or depreciation, I made \$2,800, the difference between the two years being \$4,800.

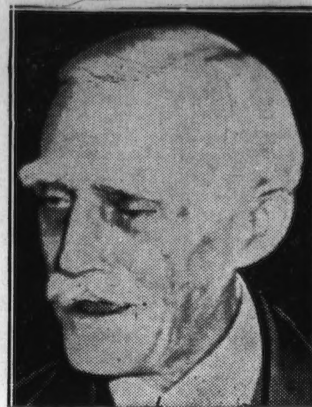
I would not like to create the impression that the farmer in British Columbia is making a lot of money and so I want to say that of the \$2,800 I made last year, \$2,000 of it had to be paid to the bank to meet the loss of 1932, leaving me \$800 profit for five years' work. This means that in the years between, the ranch had simply been paying expenses, which was \$2,000 better than it did in the chaotic year of 1932.

If control will do that for one primary product such as fruit, it will do it for other primary products, and if the sheep and cattle people of the Prairie Provinces would obtain similar legislation and similar control, there is no doubt in my mind that they could very materially increase the return on their product.

Alberta sells to British Columbia something like 40,000 head of sheep and lambs and 50,000 head of cattle annually. The demand of the British Columbia market, however, is sufficient to absorb the British Columbia product and this additional quantity from Alberta.

It is an established fact that greater distribution will be obtained on a controlled market than on an uncontrolled market. The principal reason for this is that the wholesaler and retailer buy

Preferred Old Deal



Andrew W. Mellon, (above), who as Secretary of the Treasury under three Presidents was a doughty champion of the great vested interests, died last week. Mellon so divided his fortune among members of his family as to hide its real extent, and to lessen the burden of taxation upon it. His secretary estimated it at \$250,000,000 during a notorious income tax appeal case. Many believe that with money transferred to his two children it totalled about \$500,000,000. He served a term as Ambassador to Great Britain.

with greater confidence and consequently in larger quantities.

Co-operation Between Provinces

Boards established under this type of legislation on the Prairies could co-operate with British Columbia Boards where similar products are sold in the same market, so that the price obtained on that market would be a price having some relation to the farmer's cost of production and a relation to the comparative prices of other food products, instead of being the lowest price at which the purchasers can get them, dictated by the necessity of the farmer and the glutted condition of the market.

It is too ridiculous for a few buyers to combine and agree to pay only a certain price, for with the combined bargaining power on an uncontrolled market the price on any farm product is definitely fixed by the buyer, and the farmer has no alternative but to accept it. The farmers of Alberta sell to British Columbia about \$11,000,000 worth of goods. A large part of this consists of sheep and lambs, cattle, hogs and butter.

Would Increase Alberta Producers' Sales

There is plenty of room in the British Columbia market for these products, and controlling the market would not shut any of them out, but would increase the quantity taken in the market. Co-operation between marketing Boards in British Columbia and Alberta could easily add two or three million dollars to the pockets of the producers of these products in Alberta. Altruism is a high ideal and of tremendous value to a civilized state, but the most telling factor to the ordinary person is self-interest. In all my organization work I have never urged any one to follow my advice for any reason except one, and that is that it would put more money in his pocket. I am anxious to see the farmers of Alberta organize under Primary Products Boards because that will enhance the return to the British Columbia farmer; but the only ground on which I would make that appeal to the the Alberta farmer is that by joining hands with the British Columbia farmer and helping him to put more money in his pocket, he could at the same time put two or three million dollars into his own pocket.

Alberta Butter in Vancouver

If Alberta butter is to be sold in the stores in Vancouver, as I have seen it sold, at three pounds for 66c, then British Columbia butter must sell at the same price and both the Alberta and British Columbia farmer have lost money; but if Boards in

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Conference Urges Farm People to Give Strong Support to Farm Leader

Support for The Western Farm Leader was urged by the annual East Vegreville U.F.W.A. Conference, held last month, writes Mrs. E. J. Walker, secretary. The resolution passed was as follows:

"Whereas we feel The Western Farm Leader is giving the support mostly needed; therefore we should all give it our greatest support in the form of renewal or continued subscriptions."

Role of "Dividend" in Fully Co-operative State

In a new book, "England, the Cradle of Co-operation," the author, Sydney Elliott, attaches much importance to the influence of the "dividend" in stimulating co-operative growth. This is in contrast to the attitude of other writers, who treat it as a somewhat regrettable feature of co-operative enterprise and take pains to apologise for it.

Mr. Elliott restates the view that in a completely Co-operative State, the payment of dividends on purchases could be utilised to make up the balance between national expenditures on production and consumption. For my own part, I have always argued that in communities where co-operation is strong and includes a considerable proportion of the population, the regular payment of dividends—or, as I prefer to state it, the return of surplus earnings as a bonus on trading—brings about a widespread distribution of purchasing power among consumers. In this way, it has an equalising effect on the use of finance in production and consumption.—Hon. T. H. Bath.

FRUIT MARKETING CO-OPS.

Fruit marketing co-operatives throughout the world handle from 20 to 35 per cent of the output of their respective countries, with the Union of South Africa reaching 50 per cent.

Nearly all Russian handicrafts men, in town and country, are affiliated with co-operative organizations.

Scrapping of municipal fences and gates has been suggested to Italian cities by the Mussolini government to secure iron, presumably for munitions.

each Province co-operated to remove this internal competition, butter could be sold at whatever would be a fair market price in accordance with the consumer's ability to pay, and the farmers in both Provinces could sell at a profit.

By some of those who are interested in preventing the farmer from becoming organized for his own protection, any suggestion of increase in price for farm products is immediately used in an attempt to arouse the antagonism of the purchaser or consumer, but this fact is nearly always overlooked—that a very high increase in return to the farmer can be obtained by a very small increase in the consumer's price. Even if butter sells at 22c a pound, all middle men and the railways have been paid for the services they render between the producer and the consumer.

I am not familiar with the cost of production of a pound of butter, but an increase of 10c per pound passed back to the farmer, since the middle men have already been paid out of the 22c, could, in all probability, make a difference in his returns of a percentage running into the hundreds.

I may be wrong in this guess about butter, but I know that with

Announce Election of Wheat Pool Delegates

Election of delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool has been announced below. The delegate body consists of 70 members, ten being elected for each of the seven districts into which the Province is divided.

The list in full follows:

District A—McFall, James R., Etzikom; Madill, J. D., Foremost; Eliason, N. L., Wrentham; Johansen, J. A., Woolford; Anderson, John W., Barnwell; Redd, Paul H., Raymond; Christman, J. H., Monarch; Purcell, George J., Enchant; O'Neil, James W., Winnifred; Montgomerie, T. S., Hilda.

District B—Geering, Walter H., Fishburn; Russell, D. H., Carmangay; Carey, E. A., Barons; Montgomery, H. T., Nanton; Voisey, Guy E., Champion; Dann, J. J., Reid Hill; Bertrand, V. J., Milo; Barker, W. R., Okotoks; Anderson, J. O., Blackie; Greig, John C., Balzac.

District C—Fowle, John, Bindloss; Hannaford, J. R., Howie; Hansen, H. George, Carolside; Axelsen, Alfred, Wayne; Christensen, Edward, Chancellor; Walter, W. A., Hussar; Wagler, E. A., Standard; Schmaltz, J. H., Beiseker; Kaechele, David, Ghost Pine Creek; Wood, James A., Elnora.

District D—Norris, E. J., Sibbald; Cates, Rufus, Oyen; Blair, William J., Naco; Falconer, W. S., Big Stone; Burton, D. J., Stanmore; Davey, Thomas, Craigmyle; Hands, W. C., Delia; Bagley, G. A., Rowley; Smith, E. A., Lee; Holder, M. R., Stettler.

District E—Taggart, H. L., Olds; May, J. W., Clive; Howes, T. H., Millet; Haarstad, Alfred B., Bentley; Ficht, G. H., Rochford Bridge; Messmer, Joseph, Barrhead; Rafn, Andrew, Bon Accord; Keith, E. H., Sexsmith; Mueller, Walter R., Spirit River; Williamson, M. E., Berwyn.

District F—Fawcett, C. A., Consort; Burn, Howard P., Hayter; Blair, B. E., Cadogan; Johnson, Torger, Loyalist; Hallett, John, Fleet; Turner, H. H., Castor; Adams, John Ray, Lougheed; Laing, John W., Galahad; Eshpeter, Anton, Strome; Harber, W. W., Camrose.

District G—Foreman, Harry, Chauvin; Clay, G. Elmer, Paradise Valley; Wood, Andrew B., Riverton; Holmberg, Andrew, Viking; McDuffe, J. T., Minburn; Shapka, William L., Desjarlais; Moon, E. A., Tofield, R.R. 3; Shaw, W. F. F., Vegreville; Mawson, Fred, Vilna; Tessier, Victor, St. Paul.

reference to apples, an increase of 12 per cent in the Consumer's price has meant a difference of 300 or 400 per cent in my experience as a fruit grower.

Another point which the consumer should not lose sight of is that unless the farmer is in receipt of some spending power the industrial side of the community have lost their main customer.

Means Producer Control

No producer need fear the compulsory features of these acts, providing for producer control of marketing, because they require a sufficiently large majority to be given by the producers themselves to bring any product within the operation of the act. In other words you do not have it if you do not want it. Any Board operating under the act is elected by the producers themselves and their salaries fixed by the producers, and there is no Government control whatsoever. The Boards are given power by the growers themselves to control the packing, storing, transporting and marketing of that product produced by a group requesting the scheme. Uniformity of the legislation is advised, first because the British Columbia Act has already been upheld by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia, and secondly because that decision is being appealed to the Privy Council, and if the Privy Council upholds the B.C. Act you would then know that your legislation also was valid.

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- (2) **Phosphated**—Containing supplementary phosphate, calcium and iodine, and particularly recommended for dairy cattle.
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FARM UNITY

The Western Agricultural Conference between representatives of farmers economic organizations in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia strengthened the measure of co-ordination of effort between these organizations which has existed in the past, and paved the way for increasingly effective action in future.

It is a common place to say that without organization farmers can never hope to raise their industry to an influential position. The farmer bodies which were represented at the conference are seeking to perform a service to agriculture of the highest importance. They deserve the support of the whole farm community. Farmers can make that support most effective by joining and taking an active part in these organizations.

If farmers in Western Canada (or in the Prairie Provinces), were organized to the extent of even 70 per cent of their total numbers, in marketing and consumer co-operative bodies, they could in association with other progressive groups, bring appreciably nearer to its end the existence of poverty in the midst of plenty.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND'S PROTEST

It is perhaps fortunate that the protest against the policies of the British Foreign Office made at the last Imperial Conference, was led by the representative of the people of New Zealand.

For New Zealand, in race and sentiment, is the most British of all the Dominions. Nearly all New Zealanders who are not Maoris were either born in the British Isles or descended from British settlers. They have time and again demonstrated their devotion to British institutions and their affection for the land which New Zealanders even to the third and fourth generation, refer to as "Home."

It is not possible, therefore, for any ultra-Imperialist, blindly following the lead of the wreckers of the best in the British tradition, to suggest that the little Dominion which has been so perturbed by present trends in British Foreign policy is inspired by anti-British sympathies. In point of fact, the opinions which were expressed by the New Zealanders are shared by a

very large number of the people of the United Kingdom itself.

The one means open to the British Government to consolidate the Commonwealth so far as it may be consolidated, in support of British policies, is to use its power and authority to restore collective security, based upon the League of Nations. That, apparently, the National Government has no present intention of doing.

* * *

REWARD OF BETRAYAL

The journey which has led to the shambles of Shanghai, but will not end there, began in Manchuria (or strictly speaking in Geneva) in 1931, when opportunity to bring about effective co-operation between the League of Nations and the United States was lost by Sir John Simon, then British Foreign Minister.

Japan's aggression and breach of treaty obligations, failed to meet with effective challenge. Japan learned that the great democracies, whose interest lies in the preservation of peace, would not unite to maintain the principle of collective security, as they might well have done by the threat of economic sanctions. The offer of United States co-operation was spurned.

From Manchuria the scene of betrayal passed to Ethiopia, (the Canadian Government was not guiltless of a share in the betrayal); then to Spain, then again to the Orient, to Shanghai.

If today the prestige of the League is shattered, the guilt lies primarily with the National Government, which by its policy of betrayal has paved the way to the threatening world-wide holocaust.

It is probable that even at this late date, Britain could restore the League's authority; for in any such effort she could be assured of the support of the present Government of France, which cannot move alone, and there is reason to believe, of the indirect but nevertheless valuable co-operation of the Government of which President Roosevelt is the head.

* * *

"These, too, are times that try men's souls; but what must be done to-day? First, the sleeping conscience of the nations must be awakened; secondly, the League of Nations must be revitalised and transformed from a shadow into a reality; and thirdly, this country must accept responsibility for world leadership, and guide the nations back to sanity, security and justice." *Reynold's News*, organ of the British Co-operative Movement.

THE PLAGUE SPREADS

From *The New Statesman and Nation*.

People still go on talking about the "next war," dreading an apocalyptic moment of world catastrophe. It has already started. There will be no declaration of war, and no peace; only a spread of the plague from one continent to another, from China to Africa, from Africa to Spain, from Spain back to China and from China—well, the next outbreak is anyone's guess. None of these wars end; none of them have a defined objective. Apart from the collective security method there is no way of stopping them and that way we have abandoned. In a state of anarchy anything may be an excuse. Hundreds of Chinese were killed by bombing at Chapei in 1932; the signal was the killing of a Buddhist monk. This time the "incident" (one of scores) was the shooting of two Japanese and a Chinese soldier when the Japanese took no notice of the challenge of a sentry at the gate of an aerodrome. In Wells's book, you will remember, bombing began because a man got his false teeth stuck while he was going through the Polish Corridor in a train. As likely as not.

* * *

"NON-INTERVENTION"

(*Canadian Forum*)

Democrats all over the world now hold their noses at the very mention of "non-intervention" in Spain. Mr. Mackenzie King chooses this moment to apply to Spain his new Foreign Enlistment Act and an even newer measure to control the arms traffic. The practical effect of this disgraceful breach of normal international law will be negligible; but the fact remains that a Canadian "Liberal" government has placed on the same footing a legally constituted democratic government, with which it is supposed to be in friendly diplomatic relations, and the rebels against that government. There are rumors that the arms export legislation will be applied also to the new Sino-Japanese "armed conflict." This seems improbable. Our trade with Japan, consisting largely of exports of nickel and other war materials, is much larger than with Spain, and the Cardinal is not interested.

* * *

CANADA AND SPAIN

(*New Frontier*, Toronto)

Canadian manufacturers sold Franco \$100,000 worth of aeroplanes and parts in April, May and June, according to Dominion export trade figures. This equipment destined for war service was routed by way of Portugal. Only Canadian export to the Spanish Republic was \$3,500 worth of condensed milk, a gift to Dr. Bethune's blood donors from the Canadian people. Section 290 of the Customs Act empowers the Governor-in-Council to block such war shipments but it apparently has made no difference. It will be interesting if the new Order-in-Council prohibiting war shipments to any other country without permit works any better. It is more likely that our local Merchants-of-Death will avail themselves of the permit loophole and carry on trade at the old rates.

On the other hand, there is every likelihood that the equally new Order-in-Council visiting penalties of two years in jail and fines up to \$2,000 for enlisting in the service of Spanish democracy will be vigorously applied. There is no permit loophole in the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the Order-in-Council makes it directly applicable to Spain. The gentlemen at Ottawa dare not come out frankly and say they'll be damned if they let the Spanish people crush Fascism. They prefer to do what they can with legislation.

Suppressed Truth Is Revealed

Fight of New Zealand Against Foreign Policy Which Is Leading Towards War Featured Imperial Conference—Farmers of Island Dominion Deeply Concerned in Grave Issue.

WHILE with rare exceptions newspapers in Canada and Britain have suppressed important information concerning the recent Imperial Conference in London, a small London periodical devoted mainly to foreign affairs, entitled *The Week*, gives the following inside story of one of the most dramatic episodes of the Conference. The occasion was New Zealand's blunt protest against the foreign policy of the British Government.

New Zealand's representative insisted that the betrayal of collective security exposes the people of this island outpost of the British Commonwealth to the gravest risks.

For the information given below we are indebted to *Farming First*, official organ of the New Zealand Farmers' Union for Auckland Province, which reprinted the article from *The Week* in full. Only vague rumors of dissension at the Conference, the editor of *Farming First* pointed out, had been received by cable while the Conference was in session.

We believe that this information, which has caused anxiety among the farmers of New Zealand and the whole community of that most British in race and sentiment of the British Dominions, concerns not only New Zealanders, but Canadians as well. Unfortunately our own Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, has failed to give the people of Canada any clear indication of his own stand at the Imperial Conference, or of the objects of his later activities in Europe, and is keeping "under his hat" the foreign policy which he has decided to impose upon Canada's ten million people.

The article from *The Week*, as reprinted in the New Zealand farmers' newspaper, under the heading, "Mr. Savage Startles Imperial Conference—Slashing Criticism of British Foreign Policy," is in full as follows:

"Stories of an almost gloves-off row on the issue of British Foreign policy at the recent Imperial Conference have for some time now been going the rounds in informed circles. Last week the icy silence of the press both at home and abroad was broken by the appearance of an article in a solitary and usually well-informed French paper declaring that strong criticism at least was levelled by Dominion spokesmen against the present policy of the Foreign Office. But the silence was immediately resumed.

Suppressed in Britain

"The fact that not a single British newspaper devoted even as much as half an inch to the French story, following as it did the vigorous denial by Mr. Anthony Eden that he, in any way, brought pressure to bear on the delegate from New Zealand at the League Council meeting, created the impression that a grave difference of opinion had in fact existed between Dominion delegates on one side and the Government representatives on the other, at the Conference. (Journalists attending the session affirm that Mr. Eden publicly crossed over to Mr. Jordan and, flourishing a pencil, persuaded him to modify a speech rather too critical of the British Government policy to be tolerated).

"The impression was strengthened when the press reports of a meeting held in London at which the New Zealand Finance Minister,

Nash, strongly criticised the Foreign Office, appeared: not a single mention of Nash's criticism was made, although a suggestion that the League should hold a mandate for Spain, made in the same speech, received notice.

"Actually, *The Week* learns, the row of unprecedented character hinted at in the French press was led by the New Zealand Premier, Mr. Savage, and not, as then stated, by Mr. Jordan.

"Mr. Savage apparently began his speech by declaring that while the British Government had complained consistently about the weakness of the League, they had no one to blame for this but themselves. Indeed it was Britain that had taken the lead in weakening the League on every occasion upon which the League was weakened.

"In the first place, Mr. Savage declared, the conclusion of the Locarno Treaty was in itself an indication that Britain had little or no intention of pursuing a thorough-going League policy, for, in the situation prevailing at the time the Treaty was signed, the Treaty was merely a repetition of League obligations on a Western European scale—unnecessary if Britain intended to 'make the League work.'

Second Blow to League

"Britain delivered a second blow at the League, Mr. Savage believed, when it refused the offered co-operation of the United States during the Manchurian crisis, and followed this up by trying to give the impression that America was not willing to co-operate.

"Coming to the Italo-Abyssinian crisis, Mr. Savage criticised the British Government for being the first to propose the lifting of sanctions, especially at a time when the Abyssinians were still fighting and when there were strong indications at least that the aggressor could be made to give up its prey. Mr. Savage accused the Government of making the proposal without consultation with the Dominions in general and without consultation with New Zealand in particular,

thus placing his country, which had had to make far-reaching changes in her economy in order to apply sanctions, in grave difficulties.

"Mr. Savage then dealt with the Anglo-German naval treaty. How was it possible, he asked, to trust England, if—but a few hours after a unanimous vote on the League Council condemning re-armament in violation of concluded treaties—she could conclude a special agreement with Germany, giving her the right to re-arm at sea?

"Non-Intervention" Used to Favor Rebels

"Exceptionally outspoken was the New Zealand Premier on the question of 'Non-intervention.' Non-intervention—a policy the initiative for which came from Britain—was being operated by Britain entirely in the favour of the insurgents. Declaring himself willing to support a policy of real non-intervention, applied fairly, he accused the Government of adopting a partisan attitude beneath its semblance of impartiality.

"Concluding, Mr. Savage stressed the fact that New Zealand was a small country. Her distance, he said, from England, and her armed forces made the policy of collective security for world peace an absolute necessity for her.

"Britain could not, at one and the same time, hope unilaterally to abandon her obligations at Geneva and expect the Dominions automatically to assist her in a future war, which might break out as a result of a policy with the objects of which the Dominions most emphatically disagreed. New Zealand could not maintain her assurance of aid in the case of war if Britain, on her part, refused to pursue a policy based strictly on the principles of the League and of collective security.

"Mr. Savage was supported by other Dominion delegates.

Why Dominions Disturbed

"There can be little wonder, therefore, that the Dominions are seriously disturbed by the misrepresentation of their point of view in both the Foreign Office communiques and in the reports of the semi-official press in this country.

"Represented in these as desiring at all costs a rapprochement with Germany and a weakening of the League Covenant, the Dominions,

Says China Fighting the World's Battle

The nations of the world, said General Chiang Kai-Shek, who is also Premier of China, should recognize the threat to the peace of the whole world which is implicit in Japan's invasion, and should intervene. China, he said, is fighting, with inadequate equipment, the battle for the sanctity of treaties.

An unsuccessful effort was recently made by Sherwin-Williams Paint Company to register the trademark "CO-OP" as its own, in the U.S. Patent Office.

It is reported from Edmonton that Social Credit forces are not likely to contest the by-election on October 7th. An attempt is being made to combine the Liberal, Conservative and People's League forces.

A protest against the personnel of the Rowell commission appointed by the Federal Government to investigate financial relationships between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, has been forwarded to Ottawa by Premier Aberhart. The commission consists of Hon. N. W. Rowell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario; Hon. T. Rinfret, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; J. W. Dafoe, editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*; R. A. MacKay of Dalhousie University and H. F. Angus of the University of B.C.

in fact, have pressed stoutly for a strengthening of the League and loyal support for the policy of collective security.

"The experience of Mr. Nash is, therefore, taken as confirming the suspicion that certain quarters, in their anxiety for an Anglo-German agreement, are deliberately responsible for this misrepresentation.

"The matter is not likely to rest here."

The editor of *Farming First* concludes:

"Readers who may be interested enough to turn up the files of the local press for the middle of June will be struck by the careful camouflage of the above matters in reports of the Conference. They will perhaps recall, in addition, that the invitation offered just afterwards by the British Government for the German Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath, to visit England, was said to be the outcome of the Dominions' attitude at the Conference. This lends particular force to the assertion, in the last paragraph above, that 'certain quarters' in Britain were anxious for an Anglo-German agreement, and were making the Dominions the scapegoat by misrepresenting their attitude towards British foreign policy."

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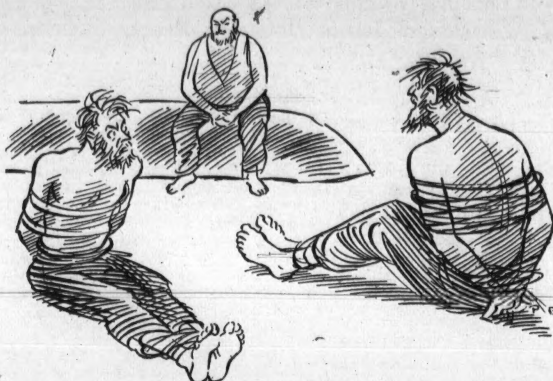
"Better Than Half a Dozen Sullen Empires"

"The brotherhood of man is a long way off—it may never be reached; but as an ideal it is better worth having than that of half-a-dozen sullen empires, trading only within their own boundaries and shut up behind high tariff walls over which they peer suspiciously, scanning one another's exports and imports with jealous eyes, and making from time to time fawning alliances with one rival while harboring enmity with another; maintaining millions of pounds on armaments, and all the time waiting, waiting, waiting for an affrighted sun to rise upon the day of Armageddon."—The late Augustine Birrell, in 1905.

Over-shooting and drought have so reduced the numbers of wild fowl that regulations have been made by Ottawa to strictly limit the "bags" which can be made by sportsmen and others throughout the West this season. The seasonal limit for geese is 50 in Manitoba; 20 in Saskatchewan and 25 in Alberta; for ducks, 100 in any of the Prairie Provinces.

"Castaways of Plenty"

By WILLARD E. HAWKINS



CHAPTER VIII

THE AFTERMATH OF LAWLESSNESS—CRIME NEVER PAYS—SOCIAL DISTURBANCE BRINGS ITS OWN PUNISHMENT—ARBITRATION PREFERABLE TO VIOLENCE—CAPITAL REVEALS GENEROUS ATTITUDE—READJUSTMENT OF THE WAGE SCALE SATISFIES LABOR—DANGER OF UNCURBED LEISURE.

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

For New Readers—This is the story of the adventures of three shipwrecked mariners, cast ashore on a desert island. Their names are Larson, Grubber and Buffington. Coconuts, fish, and wild goats provide their food supply, and they have primitive tools with which to erect shelters. Larson makes the suggestion that they should organize their "economic and financial system" in accordance with the principles followed in the capitalist communities from whence they came. The other two members of the community of three agree to his suggestion, and soon find themselves unable to live except by working for Larson, as he has gained control of the island "industry." They suffer from "unemployment" and other troubles. Unable to pay the "rent" for the huts they live in, Grubber first, then Buffington, are evicted. Larson later proposes that they cut down to half rations in order to pay their rent. Finally reduced to near-starvation, Grubber and Buffington demand more food. Larson replies with the taunt that this would be "charity." Grubber in anger strikes Larson, who flees. The other two men loot Larson's larder and, drinking large quantities of "coconut beverage," spend a night in wild celebration of their revolt.

WHEN the two riotous spirits awoke next morning, the inevitable toll of outraged nature was theirs in aggravated form. Befogged brains, throbbing temples,

aching limbs, uneasy stomachs, furry tongues—it is perhaps unnecessary to detail the symptoms. Above all these logical discomforts, however, was a strange sense of constriction in their limbs.

"I'm paralyzed," groaned Buffington. "Oh, lord! I know that hooch was poisoned."

Shifting his position with difficulty, he managed to raise his head. The sight of Grubber, straining at his fibre bonds a few feet away, brought home the real explanation of his own constricted limbs. Then he became aware that they were not alone. Seated on the upturned keel of the boat, Larson was surveying them calmly.

"You—you devil!" Buffington gasped.

"Untie my legs!" roared Grubber. "Lemme up, I say!"

In Larson's expression was neither exultation nor anger—only a great compassion.

"Friends," he said sadly, "if you could realize it, this hurts me a great deal more than it does you. I hope such an occasion may never arise again."

They stared at him, forgetting to strain against their bonds.

"You have disturbed the peace of our island existence," went on Larson inexorably. "A little reasoning will convince you that you are solely responsible for your own plight. It was necessary to tie you up until you regained your senses. I have acted not in a spirit of revenge, but to prevent you from destroying all that we have gained. A few more days of unbridled license and destruction on your part, and where would we all be?" He shuddered. "Back where we were at the beginning. Three unorganized, unco-operating savages, each working blindly for himself. Do you suppose this island would be where it is today if we had refused to work under an orderly system?"

"We gotta eat," returned Grubber. "We got a right to live."

"Have I ever denied you that right? Haven't I made it possible for you to earn your daily rations and many

luxuries besides? My attitude has been that of a parent toward his children. When you went hungry or shelterless, I assure you that my heart was heavy with a sense of responsibility. It is I who have lain awake night after night planning ways to supply your wants without subjecting you to the indignity of charity."

"You turned me down when I come after something to eat," retorted Grubber. "I'm hungry now."

"And you shall be fed," declared Larson. "That is, if I can be assured that you have come to your senses and will behave when I grant you your freedom. As for refusing you food, you are mistaken. I merely called your attention to the fact that I was no longer your debtor. I had paid in full. The next step was to devise some other way by which you could earn your daily bread. Unfortunately, you spoiled my orderly plans by violence. I am going now to get you some food. In the meantime, think it over."

When he was out of hearing, Grubber gave vent to his sentiments. His language was no doubt embittered by his general sense of physical distress—and this, as we know, was something for which Larson was not wholly to blame.

"The dirty mug. Wonder how long he's gonna keep us tied up," was his closing remark.

"Long enough to bring us to his terms," responded Buffington gloomily. "I don't think he'll let us starve. He isn't overfond of working, and in the long run he's going to need us."

"There's something to that." "He's more than a match for us" went on Buffington, half to himself. "How the devil did we get in this mess, anyway?"

"Damfino. There ought to be enough for all of us, but it seems like we're always getting the short end. Say, on the level, whadda you think of this here system he's always spouting about?"

"Well," confessed Buffington, "I'll admit I sometimes have my doubts. It sounds logical enough, the way he explains it, and it has raised our standard of living, as he claims. But we're always bumping up against times when there just doesn't seem a place in it for us."

"We oughta bust loose and smash the whole business. Beat the tar outa the old devil, turn up his house, bust up his damned waterworks, and level the whole place down to where we was when we started," asserted Grubber vindictively.

Buffington reflected. "No, that wouldn't do any good. We'd suffer along with him in the end. It wouldn't be any time before he'd be running things his way again. The trouble is, he thinks faster than we do. He could give us the island and everything on it; then in two years he'd have it all back. We'd be working for him and glad of the opportunity."

Grubber emitted a grunt. "Hell! I wish I was back in a civilized country, where a working man's got a chance."

In due course Larson returned, bearing food.

"Now, friends," he observed cheerfully, "you can have freedom and food, or not, just as you decide. The choice

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ECONOMIC ACTION AGAINST JAPAN IS URGED BY LEAGUE

**Prime Minister King Asked by
League for Peace and Democracy
to Act Now**

(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

TORONTO, Sept. 1st.—Positive economic action against Japan, as an aggressor state, in accordance with former declarations made by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, is called for by the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy in a manifesto on the war in the Far East, issued in behalf of the League by A. A. Macleod, chairman. All organizations which stand for collective security and desire to check the spreading of the flames of war released by Fascist and partly Fascist states, are urged to protest to the Ottawa Government and demand that the Prime Minister's policy of 1935 be made effective.

World Fascist Offensive

"Japan's new attack on China cannot be separated from the European situation," the League declares. "The Berlin-Tokio axis is beginning to play its part in the international Fascist offensive. It is the logical outcome of the Hitler-Japanese alliance and will surprise no one who is familiar with Fascist policy."

"Any alliance," says Hitler in *Mien Kampf*, "whose purpose is not the intention to wage war is senseless and useless."

"This is the second time Japan has taken the law into her own hands, and waged an undeclared war against the Chinese people. Japan has shown the same flagrant disregard of international obligations as have the Governments of Hitler and Mussolini. The present aggression, like that of 1932, was unprovoked. China has stood loyally by her international obligations, and is therefore justified in expecting loyal support from her sister nations."

King Stated Canada's Position

"As a member of the League of Nations and a signatory to the Kellogg Pact, Canada must join with other peace loving nations and take stern measures against the aggressor. Canada must cease to play a passive role in international affairs."

"Speaking in the House of Commons in April, 1935, Mr. King said: 'Our country, small as it is, might well lay down a definite policy as expressing Canada's attitude toward any country which upon the facts being disclosed, was found to be guilty of attempting to destroy collective security. I think this country ought to declare that any nation which could be shown to have threatened the peace of the world should be denied any assistance in the shape of men or munitions, should be denied any assistance in the nature of food, should be denied any assistance through credit.'

"Let Mr. King put that policy into effect NOW."

is yours. Just give me your word that there will be no more violence—that we will talk over our differences like reasonable human beings, and that's all I shall demand."

"There doesn't seem to be much choice, under the circumstances," returned Buffington.

"We're licked," admitted Grubber.

Freed of their bonds, Grubber and Buffington stretched their aching limbs, then fell upon the food Larson had brought them.

He waited, talking casually, until the two repentant ones had finished their breakfast.

"Now let's get down to cases," he observed in a businesslike tone. "First of all, get it out of your heads that this

Lectures on Spain



Arnold Robertson (above), of the Canadian Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, who is giving illustrated lectures on Spain at various Alberta points. A talking picture imported from the Spanish war front forms a feature of Mr. Robertson's program. He will visit Crow's Nest Pass centres from September 6th to 14th, and other Southern Alberta points, including Lethbridge and Macleod, from September 15th to 25th. Groups in other Alberta centres north and south, who wish to hear the dramatic story of Spain's struggle against Fascist invasion, and see the pictures, may do so through *The Western Farm Leader*. Mr. Robertson, who is a lucid and pleasing speaker is a son of Sir Hugh Robertson, British musician, who is well-known in Alberta as an adjudicator at various Provincial Musical Festivals.

Will Discuss War on Cancer

Some 300 Alberta medical men will attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association (Alberta division) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, in Edmonton next week. Dr. McEachern of Calgary will give an important lecture on "The Public's Share in the War on Cancer," and technical pictures and scientific exhibits will form part of the program.

is a one-man system. You fellows are just as important to the development of our natural resources as I am. We wouldn't have these many conveniences—" he swept the island back of them with an all-inclusive gesture—"if you hadn't co-operated. And this co-operation wouldn't have been possible without the system. It gave you an incentive to work. Once you get a grasp of it, you'll see the absolute justice underlying all its ramifications."

"What's worrying me," retorted Grubber unfeelingly, "is how to get a grasp on three square meals a day."

"Very well," Larson sighed. "We'll get down to first principles. It's obvious that we have plenty of resources and plenty of food. The question is no longer one of supply but of distribution."

"Well, what's the answer?"

"I'm coming to that. The answer, both from the standpoint of your advantage and mine, is a readjustment of the wage and labor situation. In other words, I'll have to give you a more adequate return for the work you are called upon to do. Since I don't need as much labor as formerly, I shall have to make this sacrifice. In other words, you will work perhaps one day a week, and in return I shall allow you a full weekly ration of food, your

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Big Valley Has Co-operative Dormitory

The Big Valley dormitory for high school students from farm homes is starting its third year of operation. Run co-operatively by a committee representing the parents, with a married couple in residence, board and lodging has been provided for some fifty students at a minimum cost.

The C.C.F. expect to have at least sixty candidates in the field in the Ontario Provincial elections.

shelter, and the water supply."

"You ain't kidding?" demanded Grubber suspiciously.

Larson's expression was slightly worried. "No," he said resignedly, "I mean it. I can foresee complications, but it seems to be a case of necessity. One drawback, of course, is that too much leisure is a danger rather than an advantage. It's likely—"

"You managed to survive the danger so far," Grubber interrupted dryly.

Larson flushed. "That's a different matter altogether," he rejoined with some heat. "Besides, when I seem to be idling, I'm using my brain."

"Sure, no offense meant," Grubber grinned slyly. "Mebbe I'll try usin' mine, on 'some of my off days."

(Next Chapter: Adjusted Wage Scale Placates Labor.)

Endorse Redrafting of C.C.F. Provincial Program, Peace River

Federal Convention Considers Changes in Draft Program Are Necessary

Redrafting of the C.C.F. Program, as suggested by Five Mile U.F.A. Local, Claresholm, in a series of articles in *The Western Farm Leader*, was commended by Peace River Federal Constituency Association, when the program came up for study and discussion at their annual convention recently. H. W. Allen and I. V. Macklin, representing a committee appointed by the Grande Prairie Provincial C.A., reported what modifications of the program they thought necessary.

The sentiment of the convention, writes William Rigby, secretary, was that the need for acceptable practicability for immediate use should be stressed, and the long range view of the ultimate objects might then be better understood and intelligently applied.

H. W. Allen was re-elected president, W. H. Bailey vice-president, and Wm. Rigby is again the secretary-treasurer. Directors are Mrs. Alfred Girouard, W. H. Pemberton, W. R. Mueller and Chas. F. Hopkins.

A weather information bureau is to be established by the Dominion Meteorological Bureau at Edmonton, in connection with the airport there.

Current News from Near and Far

PROVINCIAL

Ten cases of infantile paralysis, some mild in form, are reported from Medicine Hat.

Over a thousand people attended the funeral of the late Dr. J. N. Gunn, Calgary surgeon, who died suddenly last week.

Re-registration of all relief recipients commenced September 1st, on instructions from Ottawa. Further details are required.

Leaving Lethbridge to take up a new position in Calgary, H. E. Wight, Social Credit M.L.A., has announced that he will resign from the Legislature.

Though the board of reference has ordered reinstatement of a teacher dismissed last spring, the Vulcan school board have refused to comply.

Carrying out recommendations of the Ewing commission, prices of land and water rights in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District have been reduced of 43 per cent, or about \$15 per acre.

Though some of the groups came prepared with banners, the announced "march past" the speakers' stand at a social credit rally in Calgary was not held. Estimates of the attendance varied from 2,000 to 4,000, to 20,000, the figure given in a telegram sent from the meeting.

W. H. Davies, farmer, of Didsbury; Paul Farnalls, farmer, of Halkirk; S. A. Fox, merchant, of Innisfail; and C. W. Fredericks, editor, of Peace River, have been nominated by E. L. Gray, Liberal leader, as an independent advisory council to assist in establishing a "sound business government" in Edmonton.

The question of a "press act" for Alberta will be taken up with Major Douglas by Mr. Byrne, after arrival of the latter in England, G. L. MacLachlan, chairman of the Social Credit Board, said recently. A recent cablegram of Major Douglas to Mr. MacLachlan read: "Great Work. Rush appointment bank directors. Pass press act."

Effective August 26th, a six-months moratorium has been declared by the Alberta Government on collection of debts. The various exceptions included in the Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Alberta last February, are repeated; and one other. The new one excludes from the moratorium money owed by an individual to an individual.

That the Alberta Government would refuse to accept Ottawa's disallowance of its recent legislation concerning banks was indicated in a letter from Premier Aberhart to Premier Mackenzie King, made public on Monday. In the course of the letter Mr. Aberhart said "... we are going to implement immediately the legislation passed at our last session and which you purported to disallow." Previously, a telegram had been sent to Mr. King, questioning Ottawa's right to disallow.

J. A. King, former chief inspector of the sales tax branch, and J. F. Percival, deputy Provincial Treasurer, have been constituted the new Alberta Liquor Control Board.

L. D. Byrne, one of the Douglas advisers to the Alberta Government, sailed for England last week, his leave of absence from his regular position having expired.

Hon. W. N. Chant, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Aberhart Government, has announced that he can no longer support the Government and will become an independent member. On refusing to resign, Mr. Chant was removed from the cabinet by Order-in-Council last April.

Two Drumheller youths who appeared with gunshot wounds and a story of having been attacked by unknown assailants, have confessed to having shot each other, by agreement, and have each been sentenced to six months in jail. It is reported that they are to be examined by alienists.

DOMINION

The question of rights of Canadian and American air lines to fly over territory of the other country in going to and from Alaska is to be settled at a conference in October.

While school opening has been delayed in several Western Ontario cities, owing to prevalence of infantile paralysis, Toronto board of health voted down a proposal to bar children from the Exhibition there.

With a board appointed to settle wage questions, the Quebec textile strike has been ended. The companies are to have four representatives on the board, the union two, and other employees two—though for unorganized employees to choose representatives may be difficult.

Premier Hepburn, whose anti-Labor stand will be a major issue in the Ontario election to be held on October 6th, says that he has word of a plan to kidnap his two adopted children, and implies that the C.I.O., his special aversion, are in some dark and mysterious way responsible for the plot.

At least 70,000 farmers and ranchers in the west would need assistance this year, said Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, in Medicine Hat, and approximately a million tons of feed would be needed to carry over their cattle. There is a shortage of fodder all over Canada, he added.

Contrasting the promptitude of the Federal Government in disallowing the Alberta banking legislation with its dilatoriness in grappling with the Quebec "padlock" legislation, the C. C. F. national executive issued a critical statement last week. Without passing on the merits of the Alberta case, the executive quoted the Canadian Bar Association report as saying that the Quebec legislation "takes away all the safeguards which even an ordinary criminal enjoys before conviction."

WORLD

Franco's forces are reported to have broken through Government lines on the Zaragoza front.

Four hundred British subjects have lost their lives so far in fighting for the Spanish Government against Fascism.

Because it is not anti-Semitic, the Rotary Club movement in Germany is in difficulties with the Nazi authorities.

Seven of the crew of the American *Hoover* were wounded when the vessel was accidentally bombed by Chinese aeroplanes.

Higher wheat prices have reduced the Government subsidy to British wheat growers to the lowest on record, about 18 cents per bushel.

The church in Italy is "an ally, if not the tool," of Fascism, charged the Bishop of Birmingham at a church conference in Cambridge, England.

After protesting in their pulpits against government interference in church affairs, twelve German clergymen were arrested by Nazi authorities.

Denouncing the National Government for its "demonstrated sympathy" with Fascist powers, a resolution is being presented to the British Trades Unions Congress opening on Monday.

Organizing a national railroad corporation, in which the Government will hold the major part of the stock, the French Government will nationalize French railways. Private shareholders, however, will retain a voice in management.

Leaders of the British League of Nations Union, Viscount Cecil and Professor Gilbert Murray, in a recent letter to the *Times*, London, declared it to be "unthinkable" that Britain would yield to Italian pressure to recognize their conquest of Ethiopia.

Chairman of the British advisory committee on war-time food supplies, Sir William Beveridge, for many years head of the London School of Economics, has issued a statement criticising the Government for its failure to decide on a program of food storage. Action should have been taken, he says, before the general rise in prices.

Sir Hubert Wilkins is among the airmen of several nationalities who are continuing the search for the six Russian flyers who disappeared August 13th; the U.S.S.R. ice-breaker *Krassin*, with four planes aboard, is also pushing as far as possible into the north. It is believed that hope need not be given up for the missing men for thirty-days at any rate.

An outbreak of cholera has added to the horrors of war in Shanghai, and health officials are working desperately to combat that and to ward off the threat of bubonic plague. Hard fighting continues around Woosung, north of Shanghai, large Japanese forces being landed under protection of warships and aeroplanes in face of stubborn Chinese resistance.

General Franco and Premier Mussolini exchanged felicitations on the capture of Santander by the Fascist forces—a capture which cost Italian troops 341 men killed and 1,676 wounded. The "intimate fraternity of our arms," said Mussolini, "is a guarantee of the final victory which will liberate Spain and the Mediterranean from every threat to our common civilization."

CONTRACTORS' PROFIT FROM 40-60 PER CENT, AUDITORS' TESTIMONY

Important Evidence Given in Lunney Investigation Now Proceeding in Edmonton

Profits totalling \$92,895 were made by Alberta contractors in 1936 on renting equipment to the Provincial Government for work on the Styal-Carrot Creek and Edmonton-Millet sections, it was stated by auditors at the Lunney investigation now in progress. The percentages of profits made in this way by the contractors ranged from 40 per cent to 60 per cent; one firm had rented a drag line for \$2 an hour and re-rented it to the Government at \$10 an hour. Profits aggregating \$21,000 were made by the contractors in boarding the men working on the projects, according to the statement presented by E. D. C. Thompson, auditor.

Evidence was given to show that the cost of the Edmonton-Wetaskiwin road was 29.9 cents per cubic yard, and that comparable work had been done in other parts of the Province at 13.2 cents per cubic yard. It was also brought out, however, that relief labor added to the cost.

Earlier, it was shown that failure of the Province to comply with Federal regulations as to the employment of relief labor had resulted in reduction of the grant from Ottawa by \$162,000. Although work began in April, neither the Deputy Minister nor the Highways Commissioner knew that the terms of the Federal grant were that 50 per cent of the labor employed must be off the relief rolls; at the end of July they learned of this—from Ottawa, not from Edmonton—and then did all possible to comply but were obliged to forfeit \$162,000 of the grant that might have been secured. It was testified that Premier Aberhart and Hon. W. A. Fallow had been informed by Ottawa of the terms of grant early in the year.

One of the witnesses brought forward was Jos. McKone, who said he was appointed by Mr. Fallow, a friend of 30 years' standing, as general foreman, though his experience in road work was limited to working out taxes in Manitoba forty years ago and street maintenance and the construction of 60 or 70 rods of road at Vermilion. He said he had signed paysheets without examining them, and that he had appointed another foreman entirely on his own responsibility, this foreman being a man to whom he had given a contract for crushing and spreading gravel, without consulting his superiors and without arranging prices.

Instruction in co-operation will shortly be given in Minnesota public and high schools, on direction of the recent special session of the State Legislature.

Up to June, 1937, some 1,455 American co-operatives had borrowed money from the twelve district banks for co-operatives, and 10 from the Central Bank for Co-operatives, which were established in accordance with Roosevelt's Farm Credit Act of 1933. Interest is charged at the rate of from 2 per cent on "commodity loans" (on the security of staple commodities held in storage), 3 per cent on operating capital loans, and 4 per cent on "facility loans," made for the financing of acquirement of land, buildings and equipment, usually on security of first lien on the property itself.

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An Appeal for Economic Unity Among Farmers

From a Broadcast by W. Norman Smith, Editor, "The Western Farm Leader," Over Station CFAC, Calgary,
August 30th, 1937

In a few minutes you will have the opportunity of hearing over this station the running story of the big fight between Joe Louis and Tommy Farr, and I know that thousands of you are waiting impatiently for that story to begin. For that reason, my talk tonight will be very brief. Primarily it will be a talk to farmers, but in Western Canada everybody is of necessity interested in the farmers' problems, because all are dependent upon the success of agriculture for their own success. Everybody is interested in the crop reports; and everybody should have a sympathetic interest in the efforts of farmers, through their own organizations, to obtain a fair price for the products they bring to market.

Common Front for Agriculture

I wish to make an appeal this evening to all farmers, whether they are at present members of the farmers' primary or marketing or co-operative purchasing organizations or not, to join forces with their neighbors, as farmers, to raise the status of their industry. We may differ about politics, we may differ about a thousand and one of the issues of the day, but all who are interested in farming should be able to present a common front in behalf of agriculture.

As one of the leaders of the farm movement in the United States, who is co-operating in the carrying out of President Roosevelt's policies, recently stated:

"If we could forget our prejudices and our ambitions; if we would set up a broad agricultural organization committee representative of all of us, with definite departments for each group problem and with machinery for meeting and solving them; with a program designed to protect the farmer under the system as it still exists and at the same time provide a transition into a system of planned plenty,"—and then, this leader added, seek co-operation and joint action with other progressive groups,—we should have little difficulty in reaching both our nearer and our more distant goals.

Last week there was held in Calgary a meeting of a body which is endeavoring to bring about just that co-ordination of effort which all of us who have given thought to the problems of the farm people know to be necessary, if success is to be achieved.

Western Agricultural Conference

There gathered in the city of Calgary, in the Western Agricultural Conference, representatives of farmers' organizations, including producers' and consumers' co-operatives, from four Provinces. It was a most important gathering, and it revealed in a striking way the possibilities of achievement by farmers if only they can unite their forces behind organizations of their own creation in sufficient numbers. Fruit growers of British Columbia, wheat growers of the prairie Provinces, growers of livestock and farmers interested in the marketing of dairy products from all four Provinces, and representatives of consumers' co-operatives handling farm supplies and of co-operative stores, found common ground for action.

One of the delegates from British Columbia described the operation of the Provincial Natural Products Marketing Act which has been declared constitutional by the B. C. Court of Appeal. A further appeal is to be made to the Privy Council, and if the decision is favorable, the right will be established of the farmers themselves to pack, store, transport and market any farm product, to the extent of one hundred per cent. The validity or otherwise of all of the legislation passed by the different Provinces will be de-

termined by the British Columbia appeal.

The Western Agricultural Conference recommended that identical acts be passed by the other Provinces.

The leader of the Australian Country party, who is deputy Premier of New South Wales, made a point of being in Calgary on the Conference dates, and gave an important contribution to the discussion of farmers' inter-Empire relationships; and two representatives of the great Co-operative Wholesale Society of England and Wales attended; while one of the most valuable contributions to the discussions was made by Mr. John T. Hull, of Winnipeg, secretary of the Conference, who recently visited the Seventeenth International Agricultural Congress at The Hague, Holland.

International Farm Gathering

You may be interested in a few of the decisions of that international farm gathering as reported by Mr. Hull: The Congress by resolution urged farmers throughout the world to exercise all their power and influence in an organized way to maintain the peace of the world; they called for the extension of education in the principles of co-operation, and they endorsed the principle of farm marketing schemes, similar to those which we in Western Canada have long supported. In fact, Mr. Hull discovered that the problems which are troubling the agricultural people of Europe are in essence similar to the problems with which our Western farmers are confronted.

I have had time only to refer to a few of the high lights of the Conference. Let me stress the fact that the farmer co-operatives of Canada, producer and consumer, through their international affiliations, are associated with a world movement whose membership now totals more than 100,000,000 people in 40 countries.

May I conclude by urging all farmers who hear this address to close their ranks; to agree to differ on political and other questions where they must; but whatever their differences to decide that they will as farmers present an undivided front in the struggle to raise the economic status of their industry through organization and co-operation.

Readers' Forum on C.C.F. Provincial Program

We continue our Readers' Forum on the Draft C.C.F. Provincial Program below. Other letters are held over for publication in our next issue.

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

I would like to join the discussion on C.C.F. plans.

It was said that people of the world were continually planning mansions, but would put no more work on the foundations than if they were shacks. Each man for himself, has been the rule, and we have failed to team up, to insist that the greatest good to the greatest number shall be the rule. Individuals in church and state used their position for their own profit and we have weakly followed the leadership of those individuals who got control of us and whom we are always criticising, while we have not carried on faithfully and scientifically the fight of the thousands who fought revolutions in church and state and economic life.

To many of us it seems hopeless now. Books which tell of the beautiful world we could have and slam the Fifty Big Shots are the most

popular; the literature that gives the science of it is not wanted. We want beautiful farms pictured to us, with driveways, buildings and everything, but just now we don't want to face the job of how you get them that way.

A few years ago a famous screen actor died and there were 350,000 women at his funeral, many of them weeping. The actor had had the power of transporting those women from their everyday lives of drudgery to a land of romance, love, live heroes and dead villains (the Fifty Big Shots.) I don't suppose Dorothy Dix is very interesting to those who followed Rudolph Valentino, the actor. H. W. Wood, who suggested we train ourselves to organize, study, work, think and act scientifically in accordance with modern methods and build from the ground up and who didn't sell himself for a high government position, and the Ginger Group are shelved. Mr. Aberhart saved all that work with a pen and a radio.

We want Technocracy with a fool-proof lever. It's too much trouble to keep up church and home, train our children, so we passed a resolution to teach social science in the schools.

Alberta is one place where you don't know whose brand of social science is going to be taught. We are dividing up like the French people did and they have a saying, "Things are changing all the time and the more they change the more they get like the same old thing." Farmers who begrudged membership fee in their organization or to pay for their own paper cheerfully pay others.

The United Farmers of Alberta in so far as any great influence in

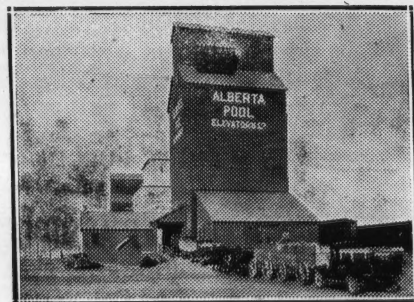
political life is concerned, are out of politics, but the last Annual Convention passed a resolution and presto! they are in again. I wonder if a resolution couldn't be passed changing conditions here at Bindloss. 1929 the flop which caught so many in debt, 1930-1931 hail, 1932 hail and 19c for wheat, 1933-34-35-36-37 extremewind, drought and hard winters; Total 9 seasons. If the resolution isn't passed, we'll be short of cash in two or three more seasons.

I don't wish to take the joy out of life for many, but if we really want "to change the system" we will have to indulge more moderately in the popular pastime of chasing rainbows, dreaming about fairy tales and running after dictators of the right or left, who promise a new social order if only you'll shoot straight.

Before I close I want to draw attention to the fact that we in Alberta are not leading any more. Social Credit is leading, or is in the saddle. Conservative farmers are supporting the Co-ops, have established the Alberta Co-operative Council, and are ready to vote Liberal. Radical farmers just about control the U.F.A. and the C.C.F. movement. In Saskatchewan it's about the same, with the Liberals in the saddle. We are not getting anywhere. In the Scandinavian countries, the co-operative associations are strictly non-political, but they team up with a strong Farmers' Political Party.

I hope to have the opportunity soon of discussing C.C.F. principles in practice from a Dorothy Dix angle. J. D. ROGERS, Bindloss, Alta.

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SEPTEMBER

The little red schoolhouse is droning
Once more like a hive full of bees!
The murmur of pupils intoning
Is wafted abroad on the breeze!
The nations are rising and falling
Again in the same good old way;
And Teacher for order is calling
Each hour of the day.

She coaxes the little beginner
Along in the way he should go,
But he, with his mind on his dinner,
Is apt to find things rather slow;
She hands out the problems for working
To pupils in loftier grades,
And students found idling and shirking
She roundly upbraids.

The teacher must sometimes be weary
Of struggling along with her brood;
The outlook is not always cheery,
And pupils are not always good;
But moulding the youth of the nation
Is surely supremely worth while,
And carries its own compensation
For every hard mile.

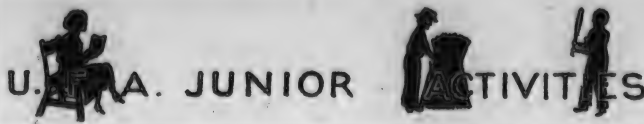
ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

Junior News Items

Nordalta Juniors presented a set of silver flatware to their former president and his bride, also a member, Mr. and Mrs. Art Capps, on their marriage. Their new president is Archie Maitland. They recently held a very successful dance, and their meetings are well attended.

Record attendance for their summer meetings is reported by Brookland Juniors, and they have also had frequent softball games. Bad weather kept down the crowd for their wiener roast, but at that they broke even financially, reports Leslie Drayton.

Willow Springs Junior Local enjoyed a visit from the Junior Director from Opal Local at their last meeting. They appointed Edward Tomlinson as editor for their paper and Aileen Rigney to give a paper on a well-known U.F.A. worker, writes Elsie Morris, secretary.



ALBERTA YOUTH CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN CALGARY

By G. A. GILLANDER, Secretary, Provincial Committee; Alberta Youth Congress

"Governors of the Future."—That has always been the heritage of youth, but today more than ever before youth is demonstrating its awareness of this legacy. A statistical comparison reveals the significant fact that within a twelve months' period the number attending the 1937 Canadian Youth Congress nearly doubled that of the first gathering in 1936. Indisputable evidence surely that youth is facing the future clear-eyed and unafraid, seeing the world's problems as their problems, and approaching them with intelligence and understanding in an effort to ensure for themselves and those who come after them security in its profoundest sense." From "Y.W.C.A. NOTES," National Council Y.W.C.A., Toronto.

Great tribute has been paid to the work of the Canadian Youth Congress Movement, and its achievements in the first year of existence is noteworthy. But the members realize that the goal set is a long way off and the route beset by many difficulties. That goal can only be reached by a much greater number of Canadian youth rising to their responsibilities, developing the spirit of co-operation, giving to others the benefits of their experiences and accumulated knowledge, and learning from others.

It is with this realization that the Youth Councils in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge are endeavoring to set up other Youth Councils throughout the Province. The actual organization of such Youth Councils will depend very largely on interested individuals and groups in various localities, for it is financially impossible for existing Youth Councils to send out full time organizers. We can help you by giving information and can perhaps send an occasional speaker.

Hold Congress in October

Plans are now under way for a Provincial Congress to be held in Calgary October 9th, 10th and 11th. At this Congress will be discussed the findings and program of the National Movement—plans for setting up Youth Councils, and the peculiar problems of

Alberta youth, means and methods for their solution.

It behooves every youth organization in the rural and urban centres to have delegates at this three-day conference. It is important that your voice be heard when youth makes its decisions. It is hoped in particular that each of the Junior U.F.A. Locals will endeavor to send at least one delegate, so that the problems of the farm youth can be given adequate attention.

Any one of the existing Councils will be glad to give interested persons all information regarding the Congress, and folders with complete details will be available for distribution within the next few days. Write to any one of the following:

Bill Thornton, 11924-65th St. Edmonton.

Margaret Archibald, R.R. No. 3, Lacombe.

Norman Fox, 329-15th St. North, Lethbridge.

G. A. Gillander, Secy., Provincial Committee, c/o Y.W.C.A., Calgary.

Co-operative Medicine Meets Need Seen by Dr. Fishbein, Is Declared

Rural Areas of U.S. Turning to Program and the Roosevelt Government Is Assisting

NEW YORK, Sept. 1st.—Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said on his return Monday from the convention of the British Medical Association, "While it is true that there is a greater availability of medical service in Sweden the quality of service is not as adequate as ours." He expressed the opinion that compulsory health insurance in Europe represents the trend of modern social development, a trend present in this country but care must be taken to develop a system fitting to the American scene. "We will develop greater availability of medical care but we do not have to follow the European scheme. We must keep the good that we have and equal the good that such a country as Sweden has achieved."

Essence of American Program

When asked to comment on Dr. Fishbein's statement, Dr. Kingsley Roberts, Medical Director of the Bureau of Co-operative Medicine, said, "Dr. Fishbein's statement contains the essence of a liberal program for the American Medical Association. His statement that there is a greater availability of care in Sweden is not surprising. It has been repeatedly proven that efforts must be made in this country to bring adequate care not only to the indigent but to middle class groups."

Dr. Roberts expressed the opinion

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MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
CALGARY ALBERTA

Urge Joint Political Action of U.F.A. with Labor - C.C.F. Clubs

Wainwright Constituency Convention Declares Farmers Cannot Win Efficient Returns Acting Alone

"Whereas society has become so complex that the farmers cannot get efficient returns through action only by their own organization; therefore be it resolved that we favor working in conjunction with Labor and C.C.F. clubs, with the aim of joint political organization."

This resolution was passed at the recent annual U.F.A. convention for Wainwright constituency, writes Fred Ford, secretary.

Tracing the course of our present financial system and showing what must be the final result if some remedy is not soon applied, President Robert Gardiner spoke to about a hundred persons at the convention, held at the Buffalo National Park.

Only Feasible Plan

Mr. Gardiner held the attention of the crowd for about an hour and a half, states Mr. Ford, outlining the C.C.F. idea briefly and showing that it offered the only feasible plan which had been put forward up to the present. He urged all who desired reform to try to realize that they were all opposed to a common enemy, and not to quarrel among themselves.

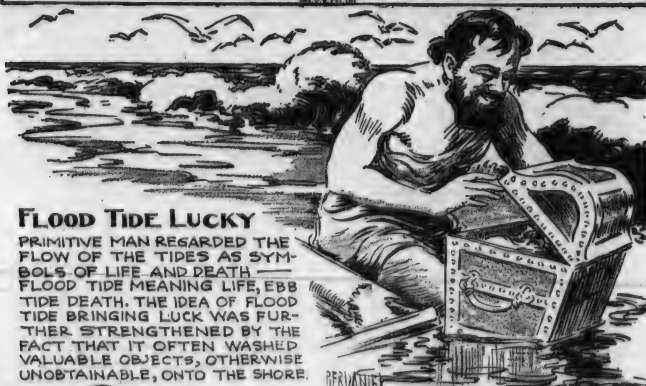
In the evening there was an open forum, several speakers supporting a resolution declaring that the solution of our economic problems lies in the elimination of the profit incentive.

H. Foreman was chosen again as president; B. C. Lees as vice-president, and Fred M. Ford, secretary-treasurer. S. Chapman, John Murray, W. T. Hays, Mrs. H. Gilbert, E. N. Arthur and T. Sanders are the directors.

that both are in need of a program which will better present conditions. Co-operative medicine has been brought to the attention of the A.M.A. as the program which complies in the greatest degree with the program of organized medicine to bring care to those who need it. "This program, which combines the best in medical art with a financial program which offers security to those in need, is being submitted to the public for its approval," said Dr. Roberts.

Co-operative medical associations are now being formed in almost every large city in the country. Rural areas are turning to this program as the answer to their medical needs. The Federal Government in developing its health rehabilitation program is adopting co-operative medicine as most feasible to rural needs.

HOW IT BEGAN By Paul F. Berdanier



FLOOD TIDE LUCKY

PRIMITIVE MAN REGARDED THE FLOW OF THE TIDES AS SYMBOLS OF LIFE AND DEATH. FLOOD TIDE MEANING LIFE, EBB TIDE DEATH. THE IDEA OF FLOOD TIDE BRINGING LUCK WAS FURTHER STRENGTHENED BY THE FACT THAT IT OFTEN WASHED VALUABLE OBJECTS, OTHERWISE UNOBTAINABLE, ONTO THE SHORE.



SERGEANT

FROM LATIN "SERVIENS" (SERVE), THE FRENCH DERIVED "SERGEANT," TO MEAN A SERVANT. IN THE 14TH CENTURY THE ENGLISH APPLIED "SERGEANT" TO A FULLY-ARMED SOLDIER WITH PRIVILEGES EQUAL TO AN ESQUIRE, BUT TODAY THE TERM IS RESTRICTED TO A NON-COMMISSIONED MILITARY OR LEGISLATIVE OFFICER.

CROP AND MARKET SITUATION

The Alberta grain crop, while not large, looks as though it would be considerably above last year in volume, particularly the oat and barley crops. The wheat crop gives indication that it will be somewhat larger than last year.

The main factor now is frost. A few light frosts have been experienced and if hard frosts stay away for a week or 10 days the yield will be improved.

Harvesting is in full swing and most of the cutting has been completed in the case of wheat. The grain has filled remarkably well.

Prices are not moving either way very much. It is the general feeling that there should not be any great decline from hedging, due to the small crop.

The world price situation is now dominated by conditions in the southern hemisphere. Argentina is suffering from drought and so is Australia. There is plenty of time for rains to come, however, and fairly good crops to be harvested. Continued drought, though, would be serious.

Milk and Cream Prices

CALGARY and EDMONTON

All butter markets have been fairly active during the past week. Montreal and Toronto were bidding 27c but seemed unwilling to go higher. Vancouver sales were made at 26-1/2c. It is generally felt that the stock figures of the first of the month will be favorable and that a steady market at 27c or better will be maintained. Butter fat prices advanced 1c per pound effective Wednesday, August 25th. However, local print butter prices remain unchanged. Improved feed conditions and better roads have helped cream deliveries considerably during the past month. Churn cream is based on 25c for special grade delivered Calgary and Edmonton. City milk is \$2.35 per cwt. Calgary and \$2.23 Edmonton for 3.6 butter fat. Table cream 32c both Calgary and Edmonton.

German wheat imports declined from an average of over 79,000,000 bushels yearly in the five years prior to 1930, to 2,678,119 bushels in 1936. Rye bread is largely used, and every effort is being made by the authorities to ensure economy of bread grains; but owing to the great shortage at this time over 20,000,000 bushels were imported in the first six months of 1937.

Except for small quantities of grain for seed and for the farmer's own use, to feed his family, German grains are being rigidly controlled by the Hitler administration. The crop is reported to be 10 per cent below average.

September dividends of Canadian corporations will be 30 per cent more this year than last, the amount distributed being \$19,100,000. An increase from 35 to 50 cents a share in International Nickel dividends contributes the largest part of the increase.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Aug. 31st.—The cattle market is moderately active with a stronger undertone. There were no hogs sold today but yesterday's sales were selects \$9.75 to \$9.85, bacon \$9.25 to \$9.35, butchers \$8.75 to \$8.85, off trucks. Good handyweight lambs are selling up to \$6.25 with sheep \$1.50 to \$3.50. Effective September 1st buck lambs will be discounted \$2 per cwt. Good butcher steers are \$6.50 to \$6.75, common to medium \$2.50 to \$6; good heifers \$5 to \$6, common to medium \$2.25 to \$4.50. Good cows are \$3 to \$3.50; odd tops \$3.75; common bulls \$1.75 to \$2.50. Good to choice veal calves are \$5 to \$5.50, odd tops \$6, common to medium \$2.50 to \$4.50. Good stocker and feeders are \$3.50 to \$4.50, common \$2 to \$3.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Aug. 30th.—The cattle market has been steady to strong with choice steers \$5 to \$6, common to medium \$2.50 to \$4. Good to choice heifers are \$4.50 to \$5, common to medium \$4 down; good cows \$3 to \$3.50, common to medium \$2.50 down; canners and cutters \$1.25 to \$1.75; bulls \$1.50 to \$2.50. Good to choice feeder steers are \$3 to \$3.50; stocker heifers \$1.75 to \$2.50. Good to choice calves are \$5.50 to \$6. The hog market is showing a lower tone with selects \$9.50, bacon \$9, butchers \$8.50, off trucks. Good lambs are \$5.50 down, yearlings \$3 down, and ewes \$2 down.

Enjoyed Advantage Which Small Co-ops Do Not Now Possess

British Co-operatives Started Before Large Scale Trading, Says Roosevelt Committee

That British co-operatives, starting as they did in a period when retailing had not reached its present stage of large-scale efficiency, enjoyed an advantage now closed to small consumer co-operatives, is pointed out in the official report of the Roosevelt committee of six, sent to Europe last summer to investigate co-operation. The British Co-ops. grew up to be vast enterprises, and can today face large-scale capitalist trade concerns' competition. The complete report of 321 pages has been printed, and copies can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., at 65 cents each.

The meeting of stiff competition from chain-store organizations, while maintaining incomparably higher standards in its treatment of employees, is counted by the committee as one of the chief problems facing established consumer co-operatives at the present time.

The committee, who spent 2-1/2 months visiting the British Isles, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, state that they have tried to picture accurately "a movement that has its full share of human errors, but that has brought new hope, new pride of ownership, higher standards of living, to a substantial portion of the people of Western Europe."

The Western Farm Leader LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Owing to Mr. Brownlee's absence from the Province to attend the sittings of the Turgeon Commission, he has been unable to contribute his usual article on legal and legislative matters to this issue of *The Western Farm Leader*.

In addition to the important service which he has given to the paper and to our readers, through the regular articles which have appeared since this paper commenced publication, Mr. Brownlee gives answers to questions on our subscribers' legal problems sent in to this paper. All questions should be addressed "Legal, *The Western Farm Leader*, Calgary."

Places Experience at Alberta's Service

Brownlee Agrees to Act as Counsel to Committee—Refuses Pay

Declining to accept any remuneration for his services, but agreeing to give them as a contribution to the Province, which he served as Attorney-General from 1921 to 1925 and as Premier from 1925 to 1934, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., LL.D., has accepted the invitation of the Alberta Government to assist as counsel to the legislative committee drafting a brief for submission to the Royal Commission on Taxation. This announcement was made by Hon. Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, last week.

Associated with Mr. Brownlee will be W. E. Simpson, Edmonton barrister. The two counsel will work together, and will not be known as "senior" and "junior".

Economic experts retained by the Government to draft the brief are Dr. W. C. Watts and Dr. Emerson Schmidt, both of the University of Alberta.

Referring to the counsel appointed Mr. Low said: "We feel that in Mr. Brownlee and Mr. Simpson we have two most efficient counsel who will render most valuable service to the committee and to the Province as a whole." He added that Mr. Brownlee's wide experience both as Premier and as a member of the MacMillan Royal Commission of 1933-34, would be of immense value in carrying on the work.

It will be remembered that as a member of the MacMillan Commission Mr. Brownlee brought in a minority report, signed by no other member, strongly recommending that the Central Bank of Canada which the Commission proposed should be entirely a Government-owned institution.

Factors Influencing World Wheat Prices

At the July meeting of the Growers' Council of the Wheat Pool of W.A., after some statistical information had been given to the members, Mr. Teasdale, a trustee, rose to remark that it was not wise to attach too much importance to compiled figures of wheat supply and demand in their relation to the trend of wheat prices. He said there were other factors which influenced movements in the market, and cited the bearish effect of the recent scare about a possible fall in the value of gold, and the temporary blow to investment caused by the defence taxation proposals of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Increases in shipping freight rates also reduced the f.o.b. price. —Australian Exchange.

Due principally to high ocean freight rates on the Pacific, there is now a premium of about 9 cents on Port William over Vancouver wheat, and Alberta wheat is now being shipped eastwards.

To Speak on Struggle for World Peace

First Hand Information on World Situation Will Be Given at Calgary Meeting

An opportunity to hear a first hand account of the present situation in Europe from the lips of a Canadian who has had many contacts with world affairs, and is a recognized leader in the Peace movement, will be provided Albertans in September, when A. A. Macleod, President of the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy, will address meetings in the larger cities of the Province. The date of the Calgary meeting has been set for Monday, September 27th, in the Central United Church, at 8 p.m. Other dates will be arranged.

Recently, Mr. Macleod attended a meeting of the International Peace Campaign in Paris, presided over by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, following his attendance as a member of a delegation which conferred with the League of Nations Council at Geneva, the delegation including Andre Malraux, famous French author; Prof. Paul Langevin, distinguished French chemist; and Kathleen Courtney, British Peace Leader.

Death of F. J. Malloy Occurs at Lethbridge

Stricken at Wheel of Car, Well Known U.F.A. Man Passes in Galt Hospital

We greatly regret to record the death of F. J. Malloy of Warner, who was stricken suddenly while at the wheel of his car and succumbed a few hours later in the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, on August 9th.

The funeral was held at Warner, W. W. Scott of Iron Springs and Mrs. A. M. Peters of Lethbridge representing the U.F.A. Coming to Alberta from the States about sixteen years ago, Mr. Malloy operated a large farm near Warner. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Marie Malloy, President of the U.F.W.A., and one son, Maurice, aged fourteen, who was attending the Banff School of Fine Arts at the time of the tragedy.

Our readers will join with us in extending deepest sympathy to Mrs. Malloy and her son in their bereavement.

Because farmers did not care to rent their horses to be driven by relief labor, and because it was necessary to employ a large number of relief workers to qualify for Federal grants, there has been some difficulty in securing enough horses for highway work, said Hon. W. A. Fallow recently.

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Cost f.o.b. Calgary
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Veterinary Questions and Answers

Questions on the care of animals in illness will be answered in this column from issue to issue by a graduate veterinarian with 25 years' experience in practice in Alberta. Every paid-up subscriber to The Western Farm Leader is entitled to have a question answered. The subscription is One Dollar per year.

Three Questions Answered

XYZ, Bawlf, Alta.—Will you please reply to the following? (1) A gelding, 15 years old or so urinates very frequently. He is in good shape and appears all right in all other ways. What would you suggest was wrong? Sometimes he does this more than at other times.

(2) Is barley feed whole or chopped hard on kidneys?

(3) Is lard and creoline a good healing agent for wounds in horses? If so in what proportions should they be mixed?

Answers: (1) Give horse one tablespoonful of the following two or three times daily: Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica, Fluid Extract of Cascara, each 1 ounce, Fowlers Solution to make 8 ounces.

(2) Barley is not a suitable feed for horses. Would advise changing feed.

(3) Lard and Creoline makes a very good ointment, mixed one part of Creoline to eight parts Lard.

Sow Paralysis

G.E.F., Vermilion.—Please tell me what is wrong and what to do. I have a pure-bred Berkshire sow, 3-1/2 months old, weighs about 125 pounds. One morning she refused to eat and was staggering; I moved her to large corral and changed her feed. She was getting whole oats, skimmed milk, water, weeds and a handful of mixed mineral once or twice a week. She now gets four feeds a day of bran, cracked wheat and rolled oats, a handful of each, also a quart of skimmed milk and water and a little salt. She has trouble raising her hind quarters, but can walk when she gets up, but weaves around. Her hair is slick and shiny and tail curled; appetite is good. She had been healthy and O.K. up to time of present illness. She is in good flesh, her ears appear warmer than they should be. Two other pigs that were in same pen with her are O.K.

Answer: This is a form of Paralysis which is usually caused by lack of minerals. Would advise feeding a properly balanced mineral mixture.

Sore Eyes in Cattle

Three Hills.—Cattle have sore eyes while scum forms over eyeball and they go blind. Have several with this condition. Kindly advise.

Answer: This is a contagious form of Keratitis. Isolate affected ones; use Yellow Oxide of Mercury twice daily in eye. There is a Vaccine which will prevent the spread of disease.

Cattle Chew Bones

Didsbury.—My cattle chew bones, sticks. What is the cause and treatment for this?

Answer: This is caused by a lack of proper minerals in the feed, and can be prevented by feeding a properly balanced mineral mixture.

Warts on Neck

Thorsby: Heifer has quite a cluster of warts on neck. What can I do to get rid of them?

Answer: Apply Castor Oil once daily.

"The Co-operative movement in the U.S.A. should have a national newspaper," declared Sydney Elliott, editor of the British co-operative weekly, *Reynolds News*, at a dinner given in his honor by Chicago co-operatives.

Ex-Royalties Meet at Recent Wedding



Emphasizing the changes which war and revolution have brought in the social structure of Europe, the ex-Royalties shown above form an interesting group. Ex-Queen Amelie of Portugal (left), ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria (centre), and ex-King Alfonso of Spain (right), are seen leaving the Sacre Coeur church, Ouchy, Lausanne, Switzerland, after the wedding of Princess Dolores of Orleans-Bourbon to Prince August Czartoryski of Warsaw, Poland. The Princess herself is a citizen of Republican France, her title being one of courtesy only; while the Prince is a citizen of a country which was re-constituted as a republic in 1919, after its long partition between Russia, Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Correspondence

THE U.F.A. IN POLITICS

Editor, *The Western Farm Leader*:

I noticed the *Calgary Herald* recently thought enough of Mr. C. W. Peterson's editorial in the *Farm and Ranch Review* some time ago to copy it. Did you notice that in the entire article Mr. Peterson did not give one good reason why the U.F.A. should not remain in politics. I think I can give you some very good reasons why the U.F.A. should remain in politics just as long as they cannot get other governments to pass such legislation as is necessary, to enable the farming industry to succeed in Alberta.

Before U.F.A. Went In

During the six years before the U.F.A. did go into politics it was my job along with the other members of the U.F.A. Executive Committee to deliver to the then Liberal Government in Alberta all resolutions which were passed by our Annual Convention pertaining to Provincial legislation, and to TRY to get legislation passed in accordance with our wishes. During Premier Sifton's term in office he would receive us and listen to the reading of the resolutions with a very bland smile on his countenance but was always non-committal except when he thought he could see some weak spot in a resolution and he would then take a sarcastic shot at what he considered the weak spot. His Government would always pass such legislation as they thought would satisfy us on a few of the resolutions delivered to them each year, but on all others they always maintained a complete silence until we insisted on knowing later in the year what they were doing, when we usually simply received some stand-off reply, if any.

When the Stewart Government came into power, they would arrange some date on which they could all meet us, and they would discuss the most of the resolutions with us in a frank and open manner and when they could see what seemed to them some weak spot they would point it out and discuss it with us very frankly. If they had adopted this attitude on all our resolutions there never would have been any U.F.A. Government in Alberta. When some of our resolutions were read they would simply say, "We will have to consider that matter further," and that was usually the last we

ever heard of the resolution unless we followed it up carefully and insisted on knowing what action they were taking, but we usually simply received some stand-off reply.

Case of Hail Insurance

Sometimes they would undertake to argue us out of our position, as they did in our request for a number of changes we wanted made in the Hail Insurance Contracts which they had approved for the hail insurance companies. The contracts had been drafted by the solicitors for the companies and presented by them to the Government and approved without having any one to represent the farmers' interests. There were a number of clauses in the contract which gave the companies a chance to take undue advantages of the farmers in the adjustments of the losses and the companies were taking the advantage of the farmers who had sustained losses, and we wanted changes made which would protect the farmers' rights as well as the companies' rights.

One of the Ministers said when our resolution was read on this subject, "You know these hail insurance companies claim they are not making any money out of the hail insurance in this Province and if we go to tampering with their contracts they may withdraw from the Province and then we will not have any hail insurance." To this statement H. W. Wood replied, "If they are not prepared to operate under a contract which is as fair to the farmers as it is to the companies, the sooner they withdraw from the Province the better it will be for all concerned."

I said to the Minister, "If you will study carefully the reports of your Insurance Commissioner during all the years the insurance companies have been carrying hail insurance in this Province, you will see that nearly all the companies have been making plenty of profits to cover all of their legitimate expenses and a reasonable profit on their investment for these shareholders. The trouble has been that they have been paying entirely too much in the way of commissions for securing the business and entirely too much in the way of salaries to their officers and directors."

His reply to me gave the entire show away. He said, "I know there is a lot of truth in what you say because I have owned some stock in one of these companies," but seeing he had spoken too soon he explained, "I got rid of it." I swallowed his first statement but not his last. That was not the only time that I felt sur-

Acadia Co-op. Marks Another Successful Year's Operations

Trading Account of \$104,608.14—
Dividends of \$3,159 Paid—
Surplus Fund Increased

Dividends totalling \$3,159.66 were paid to member Locals by the Acadia U.F.A. Co-operative Association, Ltd., during the financial and trading year ended June 30th last; the surplus account was increased by \$1,321.53, bringing this account to \$5,424.53. During the year the Co-operative trading account totalled \$104,608, an increase of approximately \$3,000 as compared with the previous twelve months' period.

These highly satisfactory figures were presented at the annual convention of the co-operative held recently, when the past year's operations were reviewed and officers were elected. Thirty-one trustees attended the convention, which was presided over by Norman D. Stewart, with J. A. Cameron as vice-chairman.

The Board of Directors for the coming year was elected as follows: Norman D. Stewart, Chinook; J. A. Cameron, Youngstown; Jake Frey, Arneson; W. J. Byler, Oyen; J. E. Bergh, Cereal; Lorne Proudfoot, Chinook; A. S. Edwards, Little Gem. Executive officers chosen are Mr. Stewart, President; J. A. Cameron, vice-president; D. H. Smith, manager and secretary-treasurer.

there were interested parties sitting around the table when we were discussing our resolutions.

These same Ministers tried to convince us before the election was called in 1921 that they were doing all that we could reasonably expect any Government to do for the farmers and that we should not oppose them at the polls but should work with them. Our organization was determined to get legislation passed and we were not able to get it until we elected enough of our own men to the Legislature to give it to us and we can do the same thing again if we are forced to it.

Answer to Mr. Peterson's Criticism

Mr. Peterson complains because our Executive Committee delivered our resolutions to the Aberhart Government, asking them to pass such legislation as we now think we want. If he will give us what legislation we should have now we will have no occasion to elect a Government of our own but if he will not, then the only thing for us to do is to repeat what we did in 1921 and if we are forced to do that and we put as good men into office as we did at that time, the people of Alberta will appreciate it as they never have in the past.

W. D. TREGO:

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Goody Sandwich Company!Oscar
his office boy**CFAC**
930 K.C.
16 HOURS DAILY!**CFAC to Boost Power
to 1000 Watts**

CFAC will boost its power to 1000 watts in late September, according to an announcement made last week by the station's manager, Gordon S. Henry. Present power is 100 watts, and this increase to 1000 is described by Mr. Henry as another step in the company's efforts to provide Central and Southern Alberta listeners a clearer reception on both local and CBC network programs.

A special inaugural program, to mark the power boost is being planned for sometime near the middle of September. It is expected a number of local organizations will participate with local talent greatly featured. Present plans call for the origination to the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, of a half-hour dedication program to be heard from coast to coast.

The new transmitter building is nearing completion on a site seven miles east of the city on the Strathmore highway. It consists of control rooms and space for the new Marconi factory-built transmitter and fully modern living quarters for the resident engineer.

CFAC first went on the air in May, 1922, with a power of 10 watts. Since then it has been up to 500, but in 1933 when the Canadian Radio Com-



By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

We see by the papers that down in those grand old United States a farmer has been arrested for coining. Heck, even the police won't let a poor old farmer make any money these days.

Over in England, a guy who hid himself away from everybody in the cellar of an empty house, has been adjudged insane. Too bad, folks, when all he was doing was trying to escape from a crazy world.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Down East a fellow has been sent to jail for the forty-fifth time for being drunk. His name is Drinkwater.

Nunno, Algernon, certainly not, a deaf mute who has served time in the penitentiary does not talk out of the side of his hands.

England's champion farmer is reported to have left an estate of \$1,250,000. We dunno what he planted, but he must have grown riches.

EFFICIENCY EXPERT

The boy, who when his father explained "A little bird told me," went in and killed the family parrot.

OH, THOSE PRINTERS

"A precious little bungle of love arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cummings, Jr., Thursday morning, a 9-pound bouncing boy."—*Carlinville Democrat*. And, we'll bet the lady didn't think that was just a typographical error.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Postcard from the Bad Egg of Crow's Nest says that a political leader's job is to keep ahead of four or five crowds each going a different way.

And according to J. F. S. of Lethbridge, the trick in political campaign-

mission was first organized, power was reduced to 100 watts, as was the procedure with a great many privately owned stations. Present studios are located on the tenth floor of the Southam Building.

**1937 Canada Year Book Has
Important New Features**

The 1937 edition of the *Canada Year Book* is now off the press. Published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the *Canada Year Book* is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of Canada and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc. Among the special articles included in this issue is one on the Bank of Canada and its relationship to the Canadian financial system, one on fauna of Canada, and a special section on economic geology has been included. Copies can be secured from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at \$1.50, and a limited number of paper-bound copies are available to clergymen, teachers and bona fide students at 50 cents.

ing is to give them platitudes without fear or favor and straight from the shoulder generalities.

Thenx, J.F.S., come in again,
please, and as often as you like.

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, is getting quite tough these days. Yep, she even drinks her iced tea without lemon.

Down in Reno a gent is claiming a divorce because his wife sank her teeth in his shoulder during a family row. Ah, his bit-ter half!

ADD SIMILES

"She was as bow-legged as a pair of ice tongs."
—J. Broudy.

Orchids to Charlie Defieux of Vancouver, for putting some real expression into his news broadcasts instead of rattling the items off like shots from a gatling gun.

"Coal Firm Head Robbed of Fortune"—headline in the *Mirror*. And now, of course, he hasn't any money to burn.

THRENODY

*Sweet of my Soul, what strange emotion
Fills my heart as I gaze to sea;
While the rolling waves of the restless ocean
Seem like the years that are passing me.*

*One by one to my feet they are surging,
As if to promise a brighter day;
But scarce from the dusk do they come emerging,
Then they, like the years, just slip away.*

*And sad is the song that they are singing—
Chanting the dirge of a vain regret:
Ah, once again to my heart they are bringing
Dreams that, my dear, I would fain forget.*

*Do I hear once more your sweet words spoken?
Nay, there comes the threnody again
Of wailing waves, as if at promise broken,
They, too, can feel the pain.*

The guy Knotty Frankie, snorts Fern of Fernie, who was out with him the other night, "is nothing but a spineless jellyfish, and I'd like to break every bone in his body."

DRINK MORE!**SPORT**

The surprising stand Tommy Farr, Welsh fighter and heavyweight champion of Europe, made against Joe Louis, won the hearts of the American sporting public. Farr didn't merely try to stay the limit, but stood up and fought all the way. Sticking 15 rounds in a ring with Joe Louis is not the easiest or most pleasant experience imaginable.

Another case of "it goes to show," and "you never can tell." What individual with any knowledge of prizefighting would have conscientiously picked Farr to put up such a battle against a mankiller like Louis? But of course similar instances have happened before and will again.

For the honor of the British Empire we were immensely pleased to see the gameness and courage displayed by Farr. So many British fighters have shown inability to take punishment in the past, it was a relief to see a change. Farr won at least four of the 15 rounds and Louis probably 8, the rest being even. The decision in favor of Louis was, of course, quite right.

Saw the mighty Calgary Bronks beat the Edmonton rugby team 60-0. The most impressive feature of the game was the grit of the Eskimos. The Bronks have a powerful line and they know that interference business thoroughly. We'll tell you more when they meet Winnipeg and Regina.

Von Cramm and Kenkel, German tennis players, defeated Budge and Mako to win the doubles championship of the U.S.A. . . . Giants are putting up a great battle in the National league. . . . The Louis-Farr fight was a "battle of lefts" . . . Connie Mack thinks DiMaggio is the most impressive "rookie" he ever saw.

**Woollen Industry Springs
Up in Manitoba Town**

With over 8,000 square feet of space, and new machinery including washing and drying machines, fuller, feeder and carding set and blamire, looms, spinning mule, sock machine, steam press, sweater machine and looper, the new factory of the Spin-Well Woollen Mills at Sifton, Man., 19 miles from Dauphin, is getting under way. A shortage of wool is now reported in the district; skilled labor is being imported, and owing to increased population there is a shortage of residential buildings.

SOME TRUTH IN IT

He—What part of the car causes the most accidents?
She—The nut that holds the wheel.

NATURALLY

Guide—There, my dear madam, is a skyscraper.
Old Lady—Oh, my! I'd love to see it work.

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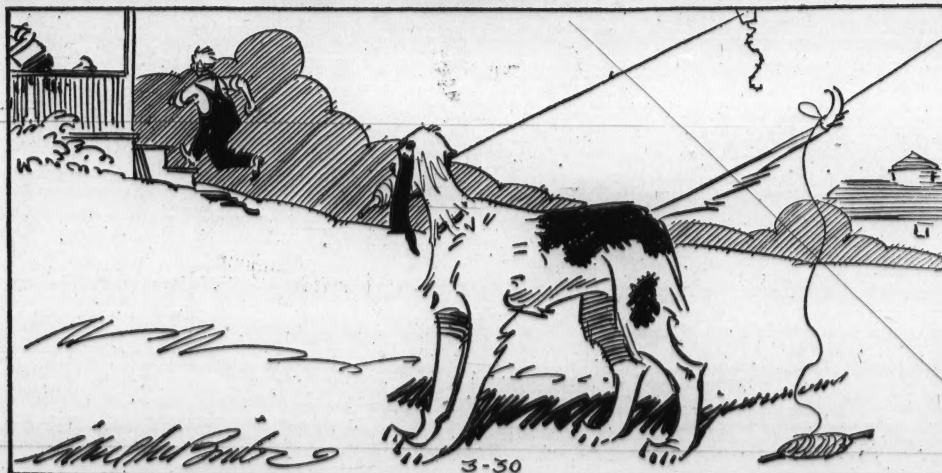
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WOOL

WANTED TO BUY SMALL QUANTITY Raw Wool. Box 9, Western Farm Leader.

NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY By Clifford McBride



Murderous Hail Descends in Shanghai Streets



Collective security as a means of restraining aggression and maintaining the peace of the world received its first serious blow in 1931, when Japan invaded Manchuria and Great Powers pledged to the League and the Kellogg Pact and Nine Power Treaty remained irresolute, some condoning at Geneva Japan's defiance. Fascist states of Europe learned the lesson. Then

followed Ethiopia and a new betrayal of the League; then open invasion of Spain by Mussolini's and Hitler's forces. War, undeclared but on a vast scale, now returns to Asia, where Japan, allied to Germany and Italy, has learned to treat all obligations with complete contempt. And so, as Chinese and Japanese air forces struggle for supremacy, murder descends from the air in

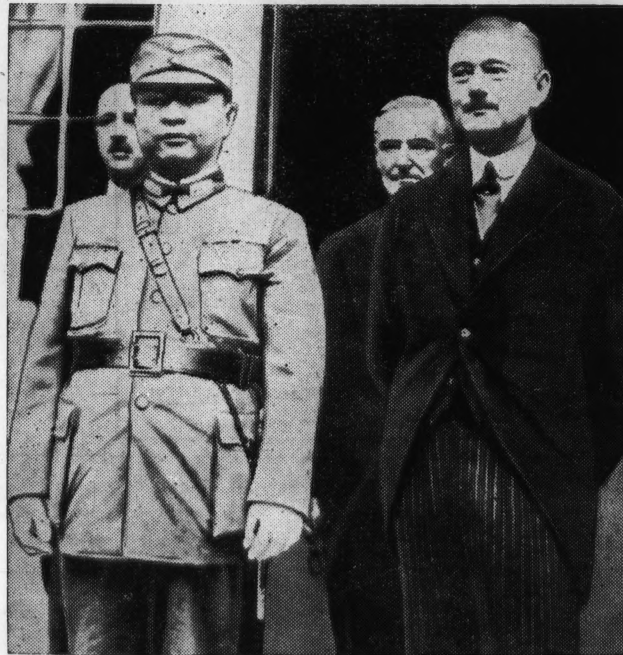
Shanghai streets. In the above picture, taken in the French concession, twisted and torn human bodies fill the street, and the survivors stand bewildered, not knowing where to turn first to aid the men and women who a moment before had been talking and laughing with them. The photo was flown to this continent by clipper and transcontinental aeroplane.

China Coast Blockaded



Japan has established an 800-mile blockade along the Chinese coast in an effort to prevent China shipping from bringing supplies to the war zones. Japan threatened to include foreign shipping as well but later announced this would not be enforced at this time. As indicated, the Japanese navy will patrol the mouth of the Yangtze river, entrance to Shanghai and Nanking as well as a huge area of interior China. Japanese troops and supplies have been entering the country at Shanghai and Tientsin in the north.

Wounded British Envoy and Chinese General



Engaged in an effort to make peace between the warring nations, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, was returning to Shanghai from Nanking last week by automobile covered by the Union Jack, when Japanese aerial machine gunners attacked the car and occupants at close range and the Ambassador was seriously wounded, and two of his aides were wounded slightly. Britain has demanded a complete apology and compensation from the Japanese Government, which has sought to evade responsibility. In the picture Sir Hughe is seen with General Yu Han-Mou, Chinese Government envoy to Canton.

Leads Japanese Forces



General Iwane Matsui took over supreme command of Japanese forces in China this week. He is well known in the country against which he wages war, as at one time he was associated with the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the republic, in a "pan-Asia movement."